

西藏乌头属二新种

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摘要: 描述了自西藏自治区发现的毛茛科乌头属二新种, 新腋花乌头 (*Aconitum novoaxillare*) 和截基乌头 (*A. basitruncatum*), 并给出此二新种与近缘种的区别特征。

关键词: 毛茛科; 乌头属; 新种; 西藏

中图分类号: Q 949

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 2095-0845(2014)03-297-04

Two New Species of *Aconitum* (Ranunculaceae) from Xizang

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Abstract: Two species of the genus *Aconitum* (Ranunculaceae), *A. novoaxillare* and *A. basitruncatum*, are described as new from Xizang Autonomous Region, China. The diagnostic differences between them and their allies are given.

Key words: Ranunculaceae; *Aconitum*; New species; Xizang

Aconitum novoaxillare W. T. Wang, sp. nov.
Fig. 1.

Species nova haec est arcte affinis *Aconito sinoaxillari* W. T. Wang, quod foliorum laminis 3-partitis utrinque glabris, pedicellis inferne puberulis, bracteolis multo majoribus foliaceis 1.5–1.8 cm longis 1.2–1.7 cm latis, petalis minoribus 8 mm longis, eorum unguibus 3.5 mm longis facile differt.

Tubers carrot-shaped, 2.5–4 cm long, at apex 0.9–1.8 cm across. Stem ca. 95 cm tall, near base 7–9 mm across, proximally sparsely spreading-puberulous, distally sparsely retrorse-puberulous, simple. Leaves petiolate; blades thinly papery, pentagonal, 2.5–9 cm long, 5–11 cm broad, at base cordate, 3-sect, central segment rhombic, at apex long acuminate, 3-fid or subpinatifid, with triangular-linear lobes, lateral segments obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-parted; surfaces adaxially and abaxially

sparsely appressed-puberulous; petioles 0.7–10 cm long, glabrous. Flowers borne singly in the axils of 2–4 apical leaves; pedicels 2–4 cm long, distally spreading-puberulous, below the middle or above base 2-bracteolate; bracteoles filiform, 2–4 mm long, ca. 0.12 mm across, glabrous. Sepals blue, abaxially glabrous; upper sepal navicular, ca. 1.4 cm high, 7 mm broad, shortly beaked and clawed, lower margin ca. 1.6 cm long, above concave; lateral sepals suboblate, ca. 1.4 cm long, 1.3 cm broad, adaxially sparsely puberulous; lower sepals not seen. Petals ca. 1.7 cm long, glabrous; claws ca. 1.5 cm long; limbs ca. 6.5 mm long, 2 mm broad; lips 2 mm long, slightly reflexed, at apex dilated and emarginate; spurs incurved, 1.2–1.5 mm long. Stamens glabrous; filaments 6–7 mm long, above filiform, elsewhere winged; anthers suborbicular or oblate, 0.5–0.8 mm in diam. Carpels 3, ca. 5 mm long, gla-

Received date: 2013-06-19, Accepted date: 2013-08-20

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brous, with ovaries slightly longer than styles.

China. Xizang Autonomous Region: **Chayu** County, Ridong, from Qimazhala to Xizha, alt. 3 800 m, under *Abies* forest on slope, fls. blue, 26 Sept. 1982, Qinghai-Xizang Exped. 10718 (**holotype** & isotype, PE).

This species is closely related to *Aconitum sinoaxillare* W. T. Wang, but differs in its 3-sect puberulous leaf blades, distally puberulous pedicels, much smaller filiform bracteoles, and larger petals which are 1.7 cm long and with claws 1.5 cm long. In *A. sinoaxillare*, the leaf blades are 3-parted and

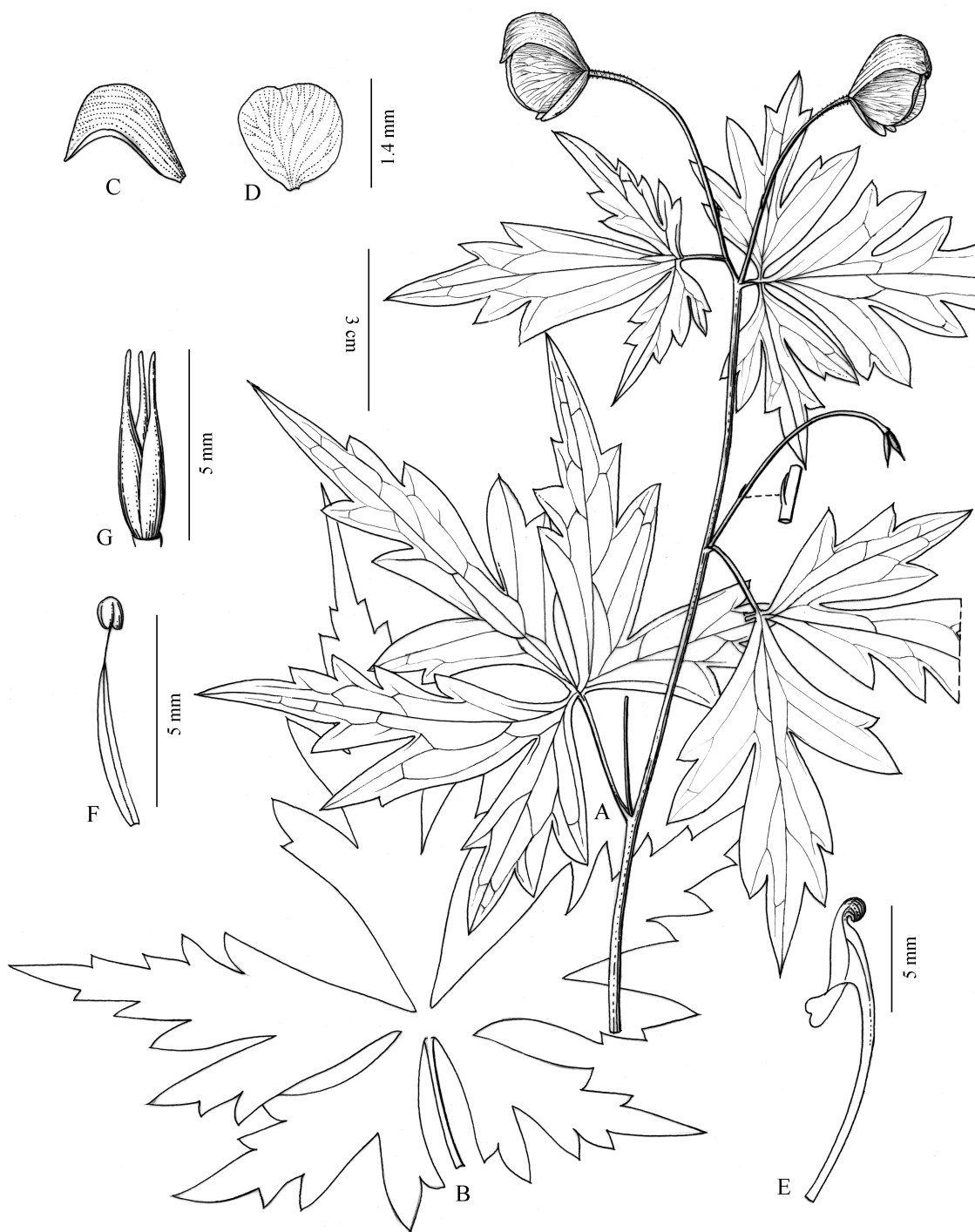


Fig. 1 *Aconitum novoaxillare* A. upper part of flowering stem, B. middle cauline leaf, C. upper sepal, D. lateral sepal, E. petal, F. stamen, G. gynoecium, consisting of three carpels. (from holotype)

glabrous, the pedicels are proximally puberulous, the bracteoles are much larger, foliaceous, 1.5–1.8 cm long, 1.2–1.7 cm broad, and the petals are very small, only 8 mm long, with claws only 3.5 mm

long (Wang and Hsiao, 1965).

***Aconitum basitruncatum* W. T. Wang, sp. nov.**

Fig. 2

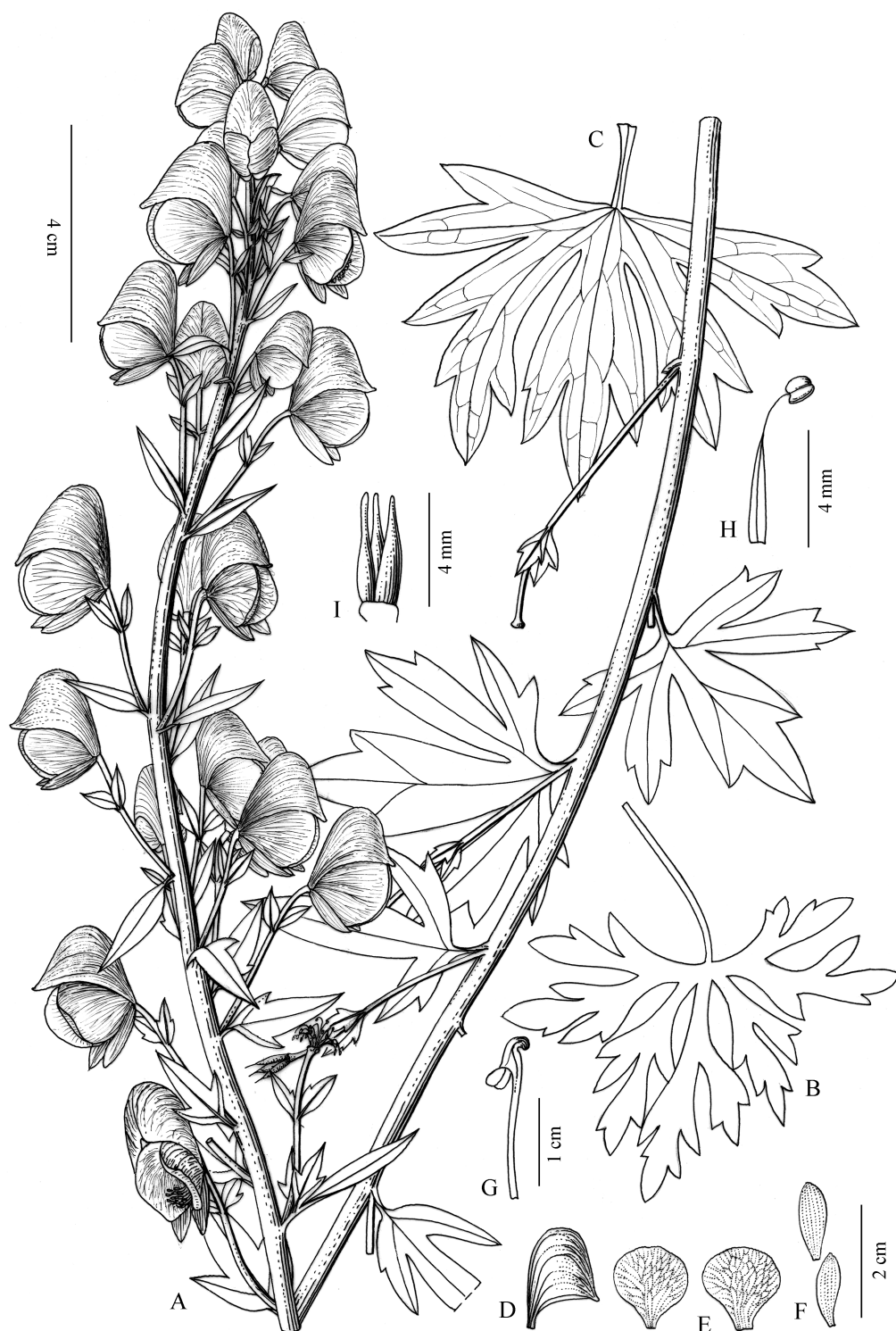


Fig. 2 *Aconitum basitruncatum* A. terminal raceme, B. lower cauline leaf, C. upper cauline leaf, D. upper sepal, E. two lateral sepals, F. two lower sepals, G. petal, H. stamen, I. gynoecium, consisting of three carpels. (from holotype)

Species nova haec est affinis *Aconito kongboensi* Lauener, quod foliorum laminis basi profunde cordatis usque ad basin 3-sectis, sepalis supero majore 2–2.5 cm alto conspicue rostrato, petalis sparse hirtellis distinguitur.

Tubers unknown. Stems 1–1.5 m tall, near base ca. 8 mm across, retrorsely appressed-puberulous. Leaves petiolate; blades coriaceous, subpentagonal, ca. 5 cm long, 8 cm broad, at base subtruncate, 3-parted to 2–7 mm above base, central partition rhombic, 3-parted or 3-fid, the secondary lobes with 3–5 triangular, narrowly triangular or linear lobules, lateral partitions obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-parted, upper lobe similar to the central partition, but smaller, lower lobe unequally 2-parted too; surfaces adaxially sparsely appressed-puberulous, abaxially on nerves densely appressed-puberulous; petioles up to 9 cm long. Panicles ca. 50 cm long; lower bracts foliaceous, upper bracts 3-parted with linear lobes, or undivided, linear; axis with pedicels densely appressed-puberulous; pedicels 1.5–5 cm long, near the middle 2-bracteolate; bracteoles shortly petiolate or sessile, broadly rhombic, 7–10 mm long, 4–9 mm broad, 3-fid or 3-lobed, or undivided, long elliptic, 5–7 mm long, 2–4 mm broad. Sepals white, abaxially puberulous; upper sepal galeate, ca. 1.8 cm high, not beaked, lower margin ca. 1.3 cm long, slightly concave; lateral sepals slightly unequal in size, narrowly obovate or long elliptic, 1.2–1.3 cm long, 4–6 mm broad.

Petals glabrous; claws 1.3–1.6 cm long; limbs 3–4 mm long; lips 1.2–3 mm long, towards apex slightly dilated, at apex 2-lobulate or undivided; spurs incurved, 1.2–2 mm long, straight or slightly circinate. Stamens glabrous; filaments filiform, 4–5 mm long, below the middle winged, edentate; anthers subquadrate, ca. 0.8 mm broad. Carpels 3 (4), 4–4.5 mm long, glabrous.

China. Xizang Autonomous Region: **Linzhi** County, near Wuzhang, alt. 3200 m, in bush by river, fls. white, 25 Sept. 1983, Exped. from Xizang Institute of Biology 4025 (**holotype**, PE).

This species is related to *Aconitum kongboense* Lauener, but differs in its leaf blades subtruncate at base and deeply 3-parted nearly to the base, upper sepal smaller, not beaked, and glabrous petals. In *A. kongboense*, the leaf blades are deeply cordate at base and 3-sect to the base, the upper sepal is larger, 2–2.5 cm high and conspicuously beaked, and the petals are sparsely hirtellous (Lauener, 1963).

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Mr. Sun Ying-Bao for kindly making the line drawings.

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